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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,749	03/29/2004	Daniel G. O'Neil	50037.223US01	2821
27488	7590	11/28/2007		
MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT)			EXAMINER	
P.O. BOX 2903			SABOURI, MAZDA	
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
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			11/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/811,749

Applicant(s)

O'NEIL ET AL.

Examiner

Mazda Sabouri

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 June 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5,8-12,14-16 and 19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5,8-12,14-16 and 19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims filed on 6/8/2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
2. Examiner notes that applicant has stated in the Arguments/Remarks that **claim 20** has been cancelled. However claims submitted on 6/8/2007 show the status of **claim 20** as amended, with no limitations being recited for **claim 20**. Examiner will assume that **claim 20** is in fact cancelled as stated by applicant in the Arguments/Remarks.
3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. **Claims 1-3,5,8-12,14-16 and 19** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2005/0159189 (Iyer) in view of US 2003/0050058 (Walsh et al.).

8. **As to claim 1**, Iyer teaches a method for scenario synchronizing between a primary display (136 fig 1) and a secondary display (222, fig 2) of a communication device (120, fig 1), comprising

- a. Receiving an event (incoming call) associated with an application (recent call notification) at the communication device (see Iyer, paragraphs 31-35);
- b. Displaying a selected list element (recent call) associated with the event on the secondary display (see Iyer, paragraphs 31-35);
- c. Initiating a task (scrolling through the recent calls) associated with the application from the secondary display (see Iyer, paragraphs 31-35);
- d. Accessing the primary display (see Iyer, paragraphs 29 and 30);
- e. Retrieving additional list elements (main display shows the entire list of recent calls) associated with the event from the application (see Iyer, paragraphs 31 and 32);
- f. In response to accessing the primary display, automatically displaying on the primary display the initiated task associated with the application and displaying on the primary display the additional list elements (when phone is opened, the user can see a list of recent calls on the main display) associated with the initiated task (see Iyer, paragraphs 29-32).
- g. What is lacking from Iyer is the application being a music application and the list of elements being a list of song titles. In a similar field of endeavor, Walsh teaches a communication device (client device) having a music application (downloading MP3s) and having a list of song titles for display on the client

device (see Walsh, paragraphs 52 and 53). Walsh teaches motivation for having a music application in a communication device. Walsh teaches that newer mobile technology will provide "PC-like application" to communication devices (see Walsh, paragraphs 2-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Walsh into those of Iyer, for the reasons mentioned above.

9. **As to claim 8**, Iyer teaches system for scenario synchronizing in a communication device (120, fig 1), comprising:

- h. A secondary display (222, fig 2);
- i. A primary display (136 fig 1) coupled to the secondary display;
- j. An application (recent call notification) that activates upon the occurrence of a user-initiated event (incoming call) at the communication device, wherein:
 - i. The application provides a first level of information (list of recent calls) and functionality to the primary display, wherein the first level of information includes a list of elements (see Iyer, paragraphs 29-32).
 - ii. The application provides a second level of information (a recent call) and functionality to the secondary display, wherein the second level of information includes a selected element from the list of elements (see Iyer, paragraphs 31-35).
 - iii. The first level of information and functionality is greater than the second level of information and functionality (see Iyer, paragraphs 31 and 32),

- iv. The second level of information and functionality associated with the user-initiated event is retrieved from the application and displayed on the secondary display (see Iyer, paragraphs 31-35),
 - v. Upon accessing the primary display, the first level of information and functionality associated with the user-initiated event is retrieved from the application and displayed on the primary display (the primary display displays a list of recent calls when the device is opened), wherein navigation of the application is not required for access to the first level of information and functionality (see Iyer, paragraphs 29-32).
 - k. What is lacking from Iyer is the application being a music application and the list elements being a list of song titles having a highlighted song. In a similar field of endeavor, Walsh teaches a communication device (client device) having a music application (downloading music) and having a list of song titles (including a highlighted song) for display on the client device (see Walsh, paragraphs 52 and 53). Walsh teaches motivation for having a music application in a communication device. Walsh teaches that newer mobile technology will provide "PC-like application" to communication devices (see Walsh, paragraphs 2-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Walsh into those of Iyer, for the reasons mentioned above.
10. **As to claim 16**, Iyer teaches a computer-readable medium on which is stored a computer program for scenario synchronizing between a primary display (136 fig 1) and

a secondary display (222, fig 2) of a communication device, the computer program comprising instructions, which when executed by a computer, perform:

- l. Displaying an element (recent call) of a list of elements (list of recent calls) on the secondary display, wherein the element of the list of elements is navigable from the secondary display, wherein the element of the list of elements is associated with an application (recent call notification) (see Iyer, paragraphs 31-35);
- m. Accessing the primary display (see Iyer, paragraphs 29 and 30);
- n. Automatically retrieving additional element of the list of elements associated with the application (a list of recent calls is displayed on the internal display when the device is opened) (see Iyer, paragraphs 31 and 32);
- o. In response to accessing the primary display (opening the device), automatically displaying on the primary display the additional elements of the list of elements associated with the application (see Iyer, paragraphs 29-32).
- p. What is lacking from Iyer is the application being a music application and the list elements being a list of song titles having a highlighted song. In a similar field of endeavor, Walsh teaches a communication device (client device) having a music application (downloading music) and having a list of song titles (including a highlighted song) for display on the client device (see Walsh, paragraphs 52 and 53). Walsh teaches motivation for having a music application in a communication device. Walsh teaches that newer mobile technology will provide "PC-like application" to communication devices (see Walsh, paragraphs 2-10). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Walsh into those of Iyer, for the reasons mentioned above.

11. **As to claims 2, 11 and 19**, Iyer further teaches that the communication device is a clamshell flip-style device (see Iyer, paragraph 30).

12. **As to claims 3 and 12**, Iyer further teaches that opening the device makes the primary display accessible (see Iyer, paragraph 30).

13. **As to claim 5**, Iyer further teaches dismissing (a new recent call can be brought up on the external display) the information associated with the event from the secondary display (see Iyer, paragraph 32).

14. **As to claim 14**, Iyer further teaches first set of hardware (150, 151, fig 2) manipulating information associated with the event on the secondary display (see Iyer, paragraphs 28 and 32).

15. **As to claim 15**, Iyer further teaches second set of hardware (134, fig 1) for manipulating the additional information associated with the event on a primary display (see Iyer, paragraph 27).

16. **As to claim 9**, Iyer further teaches that the primary display is larger than the secondary display (see Iyer, paragraph 31).

17. **As to claim 10**, Iyer further teaches that the secondary display is located on the outer surface of the communications device (see Iyer, figure 2).

Conclusion

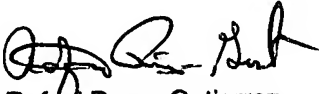
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mazda Sabouri whose telephone number is 571-272-8892. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rafael Perez-Gutierrez can be reached on 571-272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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11/26/12